

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 657.]

THURSDAY, April 25, 1790.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET; PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

Which ticket ought we to support?

NO man who had either seen or heard the ridicule & abuse which have been for some weeks thrown out against the Bryan's election ticket, could have supposed that those who so lavishly censured the forming of that ticket, would have followed a similar plan. But they now declare that "these measures are pursued to ensure unanimity; the only means by which the advocates of those principles will have that weight in the election, to which they are entitled by their numbers." When to the present conduct of this party, is added a recollection, that they formed a ticket in the most secret and private manner, previous to our last election; it must be evident that it was always their intention to do the same thing now; but that from a hope that those who are opposed them in sentiment would have remained quiet & still, as they did last year, they intended to have deferred the making of their ticket, until a short time previous to the next election. But finding that the people were no longer to be lulled into a false security, and that they had begun to adopt a plan for their defence, this party first tried to bring this plan into disrepute, with those who differ from them in opinion; but now, call upon those who think with them, to adopt a similar one. Conduct like this, speaks for itself, and requires no comment.

The citizens of Fayette ought to enquire what were the numbers at the meetings held at Patterson's and the Seminary; and who were the most active persons at those meetings; from their knowledge of them, they will be able to form a just idea of their real intentions. The account which is published of the meeting at Patterson's is worded in such a manner as to give reason to suppose that it was not intended, that the true nature and design of that meeting should be generally known; it states, that "in consequence of a previous verbal notice, a considerable number of the citizens of Fayette county, principally from the country, met, &c." and it holds out an invitation to all who are "in favor of a gradual emancipation, on the most equitable terms," to attend at the Seminary, to approve or alter the ticket which was then formed. The meeting at the Seminary, approved of this ticket without saying any thing as to their schemes. From this, the public has no information as to their designs, except, that they are for a gradual emancipation, on the most equitable terms; they have not even endeavored to inform us what those equitable terms are; and if they are enquired of individually, they will be found to differ very materially from each other.

Instead of a gradual; some are for an immediate emancipation; some are for a partial emancipation of the present generation; others for extending it only to future generations; some are for an emancipation of the whole of those who shall be born hereafter; others for that of the females only; some are for taking them from their owners in their infancy; others for their remaining with them until they arrive at the age of maturity; some reject altogether the idea of making any compensation to the owners; others will, as a matter of favor, but not of justice, agree, that their owners shall receive the labor of their own slaves, for a short time, as a full and adequate compensation, for their present right to it for life. But although they leave us in the dark, as to which of these plans they wish to be adopted, there is no doubt, that there is one plan that they do not wish to see adopted; that is, the plan which would oblige them to contribute something to bring about their own darling scheme; and which would oblige those who shall finally fix on the measure, when they do it, to put their hands into their own pockets, at the same time, and as deeply as they do into those of their neighbors. As these meetings have said nothing as to their other political sentiments, we may suppose either that this is their only object, or that they do not choose to avow their other objects.

We have then in our choice two tickets; the one consisting of men

& some opinions we know and can rely on, as to some of the most important principles of government; the other, containing men whose political principles & views we are strangers to, except that they are friends to an emancipation, but without our being informed of the real nature of the emancipation which they advocate, or on what term they wish to see that emancipation take place. Let prudence then decide, which of these tickets we ought to support, and whether it will be wise in us, in our present situation, to give up a certainty for an uncertainty, by deserting those who think with us, and who have pledged themselves to support our principles; and by voting for those who either think differently from us, or who will not bind themselves to support our principles, if they should change their own opinions as to the propriety of those principles.

A VOTER.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Mrs. BRADFORD,

IN your Gazette of the 14th ult. I find the elaborate productions of a Layman, endeavouring to support the present practice of slavery from the scriptures. Carefully examining those sacred Oracles, I find no shadow of authority for that practice at this time, and to this people; and as the scriptures have, (ever since their existence) been a sort of wax in the hands of men, to twist which way their interest, or inclination may direct, I think it my duty to correct such errors when publicly declared, especially when the cause of humanity was concerned. The cause of humanity it is.—Not of Interest; for that bug bear died some time since of the want of a face, not ēt shame; for every honest man knows it is no shame to have his hands clear of injustice.—No fable was ever worse spouted, than that of a Fox without a tail, to a man without a slave; For the former had actually lost part of what nature had given him; but the latter has lost nothing in lacking a slave, nature never gave him one, but gave to all men an equality of rights. In the case of the former, the tail had once grown to the fox; but I never understood before, that a slave had once grown to a man. Be it as it may, it is better for a Fox to want a tail, than to be clothed in the skin of a Lamb.

I perfectly agree with the author of that piece, that the talk of emancipation, has entirely originated from those, who do not possess any of that kind of property called bond-servants, and alks, from where else is it likely to originate? Nature says the slaveholder has violated her laws (not the laws of tyranny.) If so, is it probable the criminal will not imp觶 his own crime? And, is it reasonable, or even customary, to admit the criminal to sit in judgment on his own crime? I appeal to those who are most conversant with courts of judicature.

After having made a mistake of gros, in supposing no censure on slavery just, but what may first originate from slave-holders; we may easily expect mistakes of as gros a nature, in contriving the principle of holding bond-servants with the scriptures. In hewing the absurdity of his contract and principles, I shall answer each proposition as they lie before me.

The first proposition is, "That the Jewish nation had a command given them by the God of Heaven, to buy and hold bond-servants of the Heathen which should be for an inheritance for them and their children forever." To fulfill himself under this preface he says, "I cannot tell which tribe or nation I descended from." Cannot tell! Too small an excuse for crying inhumanity. Let me tell him, is it not more probable he is not a Jew? for, because the Jews have kept themselves a separate people, with few instances of their mixing with the Gentiles. And suppose one thousand marriages within their own tribe for one in mixing with the Gentiles, only thousand to one, he is no Jew. And the Gentiles bear a proportion to the Jews of one hundred and fifty to one, which makes eleven hundred and sixty to one, he is no Jew.—eleven hundred

and fifty to one!!! A bad chance to be a Jew, and as bad a title to hold slaves on that ground. But to the text, "The Jewish nation." Right; but the author of that piece is of the American nation and it never entered into my head before, that the Jewish nation and the American nation, were synonymous terms. That privilege was given to the Jews as a nation, or body politic, which must cease to be a privilege, to them when they ceased to be a body politic. Anno domini, 72. For if the privilege had been given to the Jews, individually, a Jew may purchase the Layman and slave his authority from scripture to keep him. "Had a command given them."—Not so; the Layman ought to have known the difference between a command and a permission; A command from the God of Heaven, makes non-compliance a sin; but a permission leaves it to the choice of the persons so privileged. "To buy and hold." Not to steal and hold bond-servants. It is a well known fact, that the principle method of obtaining slaves from Africa is by stealing. And the code of laws by which we are governed, says, "the receiver is as criminal as the thief." But admit all the slaves when first brought from Africa were conscripts by their laws, and sold for life as a punishment for their crimes, what crime has their innocent offspring done, that they also are kept in bondage. It is laid they incur an expēcē in their infancy and ought to be kept in bondage to satisfy their owners. What! an expēcē adequate to the price of their liberty for life. No, for it is a doubt with me, if even their minority ought to be held as a compensation for the expēcē incurred in their infancy.

"And they shall be for an inheritance for them and for their children forever." In his comment on these words, he says, "the opponents to slavery, he says, "the opponents to slavery, very much prove God is changeable, before those who hold bond-servants will be willing to give them up. Even then denies that God is changeable, and if it was right with him once to hold bond-servants, it will ever remain to be right. So, then it will ever remain to be right to keep slaves whilst God is unchangeable, which will be to all eternity! of course it must be right to keep slaves to all eternity! and take them along when they go to Heaven! leat they should look that precious part of their bliss. How true are those words, "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." I would here inform that sage, the word "forever" does not always imply eternity. A number of parades of scripture may be produced as a proof—let one suffice, Gen. xiii—13, "For all the land which thou seest to thee will I give it, and to thy seed forever." This "forever," crafted at the destruction of Jerusalem, exactly at the same time with the "forever" in the text. From the above it appears there is nothing, in Lev. xxv, 44, that gives the least sanction for holding slaves at this time, and by this people, more especially for holding such as have been stolen.

To prove this Noah expresses himself in the spirit of prophecy, in Gen. ix—25, "curled be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren" to prove this." No proof at all? They were as distinct as the Kentuckians and the Indians. How the law tub-theologit could possibly confound the Canaanites with the Heathen, round about I cannot conceive; unless it be for want of understanding that book, from which he has had the vanity to preach to the public; and in all probability it will be necessary for the Layman to consult some other priest before his productions to the public will be corrected on that subject.

It is certain the Jews had the privilege of buying bond-servants of the Heathen round about, yet they were expressly forbid to make any covenant with the Canaanites, Exod. xxii—32 33. "They shall not dwell in thy land, least they make thee sin against me." Now to command the Jews to drive them out of the land, least they should be corrupted by them; and at the same time, give them permission to take them into their houses, are con-

traries too different to be reconciled. I hope by this time the Layman has found his mistake, and to assist his information, I would inform him, that by the Heathen round about is meant the Gibonites and such cities as dwelt round about the land of Canaan, Deut. xx—10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, who, if the Israelites were under the necessity of conquering, were not to be destroyed, except the males, but the women, children, cattle and spoils were to be taken by the Israelites; "thus shall ye do unto the cities which are very far off from thee, which are not of the cities of these nations." And by the Canaanites, is meant, the people who inhabited the land where the Israelites were to dwell, veres, 16, 17, 18, and 19. But of the cities of these people, which the Lord the God shall give thee for an inheritance, thou shalt have alive nothing that breatheth &c.

Another great misfortune of the Layman's, is endeavoring to entail the curse of Canaan, upon the present unfortunate Africans. If he will take the trouble to look in the 11th chapter of Deut. xxviii—19th verle, he will find the border of the Canaanites was from Sion, as thou comest to Gerizim and Esca, &c. who lies at the head of the Mediterranean sea, very distant from the slave coast, and was settled according to the self-hypnotism by Moses, an elder brother of Canaan, who, we have no just reason to believe was included in the curse. However, it is certain, the curse was upon the Canaanites; and it is also certain, the Almighty did not intend that curse to exist longer than the time in which he intended to destroy them; for that the people so cursed, were the same with those who were devoted to destruction, you will find no number of doubt, by comparing Genesis xxi—15, 16, 17, 18 and 19; with Deuteronomy xxviii—17. A proof that the curse could exist no longer than the time in which they were to be destroyed, is the curse recited several times afterwards, in London to the Canaanites, as a judgment, upon the former, for not destroying the latter / Judges iv—2, 3, and 8—11, 12, which reversed the curse of "servants," by making them often masters. If then the curse ceased at that time, the present Africans cannot be included.

The reason why the curse of Canaan could not be satisfied on the Africans, is, the Canaanites first took possession of their settlements till the time of Cain; (according to the scriptures) always existed as a nation. See then the following of the land of Canaan, which was continually disputed by the Israelites, set all existing in the land; and till the time of Ezekiel (Ezekiel xxviii—24) describes the Jewish (which despite must imply oppression, or a promise of deliverance would not have been made) and even till the time of Christ, remained as a nation. Matthew xi—2. Also see the oppresion of the people settled by the Scythians, a branch of the family of Canaan, which was for several hundred years, the market city, the market house and centre of all the commercial world. Now, if the curse in question had been common slavery, (like the Africans) it could not possibly be satisfied, for only the few who were born as bond-servants, would have been the sufferers in consequence of the curse; all the rest, who continued as a nation, would have been exempt from the curse. Consequently the curse upon Canaan could not be fulfilled in the form of domestic slavery, so long as they continued as a nation; and the curse cannot be satisfied upon the Africans, (which is absolutely impossible to be satisfied in their case,) the Africans in bondage, throughout America and the West-Indies, are very few, when compared with the great mass from which they were taken; if the curse had been entailed upon the Africans, the whole of their nation, without reserve, must inevitably be now in bondage, (which is not the case.) And, tho' we see the nations of blacks were now in bondage, the curse could not possibly be fulfilled in them. For, if we grant them to be the posterity of Canaan, all the rest of the blacks would be very few, when compared with the greatest part of the nations of Africa, and the Canaanites that still dwell in the land. In the greatest part of the nations of Africa, beside, those negroes are the descendants of Canaan, all that tract of country are included in the curse of Canaan? I will venture to say, in no such an ungrounded idea may be admitted by the Layman, the ignorance, the superstitions bigotry, and the dengnous oppression, but never can be admitted by the disinterested rational man. No, the only curse the unfortunate Africans labored under, was being too weak to oppose their oppressors, which, if it is a curse, often happens to the best of men. Hence, when formerly defending Layman, for a moment reasoning before, and supposing himif on the coast of Algeria, where he had an Algerine slave holder ready in our Islands, "Curled be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be to his brethren?" then turning to the African, he said, "you are in bondage, least you make thee sin against me." If he were a propagator of

* Called by the Greeks, Εβραιοι.

such a scene, what would be his language—or rather, what the feelings of his heart? How would his soul be fired with just indignation at the profanation of the Scriptures, which appropriated as a covering for the conduct of slaves? And will not such an imputation devolve upon himself, if he is the profligate or as innocent, if not more innocent people than the Americans? But I forbear. May the conscience of every slave holder, never forbear an application to himself.

GELON.

An act to amend the act, intituled "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States."

§ 1. BE it enacted by the senate and the house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," as requires that the lists to be delivered in pursuance of the ninth section thereof, shall specify, in respect to dwelling houses, "the number and dimensions of their windows," shall be, and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners under the said act, for each state, respectively, shall be, and hereby are authorized to extend the time thereby allowed for receiving appeals by the principal assessors, and also the time to be allowed for returning lists by the principal assessors in all cases where the said commissioners shall deem such extension necessary, and for such time as they shall think expedient, and that so much of the twentieth section of the above mentioned act, as requires all appeals to be made in writing, be, & it is hereby repealed.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the treasury shall be, and hereby is authorized and empowered under the direction of the president of the United States, to augment in cases where he may find it necessary, the compensation fixed for principal and assistant assessors, by said act, so, however, as that no principal or assistant assessor shall, in any case, receive more than two dollars per day, which additional compensation shall be subject to the same rules of settlement as are established by the aforesaid act respecting the compensation therein fixed for principal and assistant assessors.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-president of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 28, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

BOSTON, March 7, 1799.
On Friday last agreeable to the determination of the supreme court the important trial of Mr. Abijah Adams as printer and publisher of a libel, commenced. The evidences produced fully proved him to be the book-keeper to the editor. And as generally to deliver out papers. The pleasured was, that he delivered out the papers, and so far was considered as the principal—in this trial, the doctrine of libels agreeable to the common law of England, was zealously argued by the states attorney and agreed to by the hon. judges, Mr. Whitman and Mr. George Blake in behalf of the defendant, strongly argued the inappropriateness of the common law, as being inconsistent with those republican principles contemplated and avowed in our constitution, and as inapplicable to the genius & nature of our government. The jury on Saturday morning returned a verdict delivered in these express words, that Mr. Abijah Adams was guilty of publishing only. Which afterwards was reduced to form under the direction of the hon. judges. The judgment of the hon. court is not yet given.

Lexington, April 25.

A gentleman just arrived at this place, from Nashville, confirms the account published in our last, of the murder of a lad by the criminals who escaped from Danville jail—the remains of the lad were found cut into pieces.

He also informs that a man by the name of Stump, was lately found murdered on the waters of Green river; some of his neighbors were suspected of the murder, and taken into custody.

GELON.

The Transylvania University is now established on such a footing, that education may be had at it, on an extensive plan and as moderate terms, as at any institution of the kind, in the union.

The Greek and Latin languages will be taught there, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles lettres, and every other branch of learning, that makes part of the usual course of academic education.

A gentleman well qualified for that purpose, the French language.

Those who wish to study Law and Politics, may do it to advantage, under a professor appointed for that purpose. An extensive law library is provided for the use of the students.

And such as intend to study Medicine, may be instructed in Anatomy, Chemistry, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Theory and Practice of Physic; there being two professors appointed, to lecture on those different branches.

Board may be had at the University at the moderate sum of fifteen dollars per year. For this sum, students will be clothed, and their cloths washed and mended—they furnishing their own bedding, candles and firewood, in their dormitories. One of the teachers will reside in the house; consequently proper attention will be paid to their morals. Good board may likewise be had in the neighborhood of the University, and on moderate terms.

The terms of tuition are four pounds a year, to be paid quarterly, in advance, for those who are taught the Languages, Geography, &c. Twenty dollars a year for the students at law, with an addition of five dollars a year, for those who make use of the law library. To be paid half yearly in advanced, twenty dollars a year for those who attend the professional lectures. No student will be received or confined, unless he conforms to these regulations.

The next term will commence on the 29th day of the present month.

JOHN BRADFORD, Cham. T. U. Lexington, Kentucky, 2 April 25th, 1799.

NOTICE.

All those indebted to the estate of Robert Bratton, dec. formerly an inhabitant of Bullitt county, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with the executors—all those having any demands against said estate, to bring forward their accounts well authenticated, and they will be settled by us, SAMUEL DUNN, of Mercer county, or JAMES DUNN, jun. of Jefferson county, Esqrs. 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

which will be sold very low for Cash; but no credit need be expected.

Geo. Tegarden.

April 1st, 1799.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS

Has removed his store to the house lately occupied by maj. C. Beatty, where he has just opened a handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS.

If Lexington, April 15, 1799.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store on Main street, Lexington, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they offer sale on the lowest terms for Cash.

Lexington, 2d April, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to come forward and pay them off. Such as have accounts standing open and cannot pay them at present, will please to call and close them by giving their note.

Alex Parker.

Lexington, April 16, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Frankfort Road, about four miles from Hairrobbings, a black roan mare, about thirteen and a half hands, about six years old, has a lump on her near side, branded on the near shoulder thus G and on the near but G S

trot 4 trots natural, appraised to

Joseph Lillard.

March 26, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, he proposes to attend the courts of Lexington, Bourbon, Clarke, Woodford, Scott and Jefferson, as an attorney. Such as employ him, may depend on the greatest attention, in the faithful discharge of business committed to his care.

James Blis.

Lexington, 28th March, 1799.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from a detachment of the federal troops stationed at this post, on the 31st March, 1799.

2 Dodson Tharp,

sergeant in capt. Richard Spark's company, 3d regt; he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 12 inches high, fair complexion, fair hair and grey eyes. He is a native of Virginia, but it is supposed he may flee towards Kentucky, in company with

2 John Newgent,

a private in said company, who deserted with Tharp. Newgent is about 35 years of age, six feet high, dark complexion, brown hair and hazel eyes, by trade a tanner.

Whoever apprehends and delivers said deserters to any officer in the United States, shall receive the above reward, or 25 dollars for citizen and reasonable expenses.

2 Benjamin Lockwood,

Capt. 4th regiment.

South West Point, Tennessee, 2 April 1799.

2 S. The above mentioned Tharp's family lives in Marion county, on or near the head of Muddy creek, in this state; and Newgent's near Paris, in Bourbon county. Any person delivering them, or either of them to me in this place, shall receive the reward offered.

2 Jonathan Taylor,

Capt. 4th U. S. regiment.

Lexington, Kentucky, 2 April 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we

will attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Nelson, on the tenth day of May next at Richard Conner's improvement on Simpson's creek, waters of Salt river, in order to perpetuate the testimony in the above Conner's pre-emption, and Charles Polk's pre-emption adjoining the same—and do such other things as may be deemed lawful, to establish said claims.

2 James Alin.

Joseph Hobbs.

April 12, 1799.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN

WHO is well acquainted with managing a

farm, attending a flock of horses and cattle, and the care of a number of hands, will meet with employ. None need apply who can't come well recommended.

ROBERT BARR.

March 26th, 1799.

JAMES B. JANUARY,

HAS removed his Store to the house adjoining the sign of the Buffalo, kept by John McNaughton—where he has opened a very handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching

Season.

He has also for sale, a quantity of

RED-CLOVER SEED,

Of this year's produce and the growth of

KENTUCKY—a large quantity of

SALT, IRON & CASTINGS,

Advertised.—But,

LISTEN!

THOSE INDEBTED TO HIM, MUST PAY OFF THEIR RESPECTIVE BALANCES ON OR BEFORE THE 1st OF FEBRUARY.

December 21, 1798.

26 FOR SALE,

THIRTY THOUSAND acres of land, lying

on Licking.

3,332 acres ditto in Jesserford county, on the water of Bear Gras.

1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Fox's run.

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.

1000 acres on the Ohio, 2000 on the

2,000 on the Ohio, 1000 on the Ohio, 2000 on the

400 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

2,333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jesserford county.

7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.

4,300 acres in Maton county, on the Ohio.

430 acres on Green-river, Lincoln county.

750 acres on Cox's creek, Nelson county.

1000 acres near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands will

fall very low for the next crop of tobacco,

wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DOUALL.

April 18, 1799.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons

indebted to him either by bonds, notes, or

book account, to make payment on or before the

1st day of January next.—Those who fail to com-

ply with this notice, may be assured that their

accounts will be put into the hands of proper

officers for collection.

JOHN M. BOOGS.

December 9th, 1798.

27 FOR SALE,

ALL the lands belonging to John

Cockey Owings, in this state.—

Also his share in the Iron Works—for

terms apply to

B. VANPRADELLES, attorney.

in fact for John Cockey Owings

Lexington, 28th March, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.

HAVE just received, and now opened for sale, a large and elegant assortment of

B O O K S;

Among which are the following, viz:

ROLLIN's ancient histories,

Cloud of witness, Grace abounding,

Plurarch's Lives, Staunton's embassy,

Elegant extracts in verse, Do. do. epistles,

Godwin's political Journals, Do. do. moral,

Enquirer, Cicero, Travels of Anacharsis, Helvetius the man, Lukes, and the human understanding,

Graulis, on education, Johnson's poems of poets, Zenger's orations of Cicero, Stewart's philosophy, Morde's geography, Sheridan's dictionary, Entick's do., American revolution, Jefferson's Virginia, Carter's Celestial Islands, Spectator, Mahomet's clays, Cook's voyages, Jonn's works, Evelina, Jet hooks, Robeson's Cruze, Schrevill Lexicon, Leueden's Greek Testaments, Young's Dictionary, Lucian's dialogues, Cicero Delphin, Ovid Delphin, Rudiman's rudiments, Homer's Iliad, Hutchinson's Xenophanes, Naples Delphin, Livius Clark's Cicerone & Erahimus, Selecta e Prophatis, Whitefield's works, — sermons, Watt's glory of Christ, Watt's spelling books, Webster's spelling books, American selection, John Andrews, Italian, Butler's anatomy, Ferguson's astronomy, Death of Cal & Abel, Dutch almanacs, Chap books, primers, &c.

Lectures and Journals, Blank books of several kinds,

Bell quills and wafers, Together with a number of other useful books.

Navigation, Navigation, Navigation.

As we intend keeping a general assortment of BOOKS by us, those gentlemen and ladies who wish to improve their minds by reading, may expect to purchase on lower terms for cash, than have ever been offered for sale in this place before.

— TROTTER & SCOTT.

FOR SALE,

Several Small Tracts of very Valuable LAND

and of incalculable TITLE (2125)

Miles of Land in the State of KENTUCKY,

362 Acres, comprising three tracts of

120 acres each, adjoining the southern boundaries

of an addition to the town of Clarksville, &

the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with

a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts,

40 acres lot, and out lots, being part of 5

town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition

to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated lots of two acres each, being

part of 55 lots, lying on the east side of

the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville referred to for the accommodation of the purchasers, during the term of 10

months from November 1st to November 1st.

In THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY,

200 acres, being part of a 500 acre sur-

No. 126, granted to John Moore, as lieutenant of

artillery in the Illinois regiment, by the

trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS

In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair

N. W. Territory, granted by court or com-

mandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783.

1440 acres, viz. 960 in 8 grants of 120 acre

480 in 2 grants of 240 acres joined together

on the west side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite

the village of the same name.

561 acres bounded on the front by the said ri-

ver Kaskaskias.

3880 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the

year 1784, lying together on the west side of

the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village

of the same name.

362 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid

10 grants.

Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskias, plea-

santly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to

P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN

POWDER.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE,

IN MOUNT-STERLING.

ON one of which lots, is a TAN-

YARD, through which runs a

confant stream of water; together,

with a good stock of Hides and Bark.

They will be sold low for good prop-

erty.—Said lots will be sold single or

together.—For terms apply to the

subscriber on the premises.

PETER TROUTMAN,

February 13, 1799.

33 t.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 4th of this instant, an apprentice boy named Henry Biles, about thirteen years of age. Whoever takes him up and brings him home, shall be entitled to One Cent reward, which will be paid by

Jacob Todhunter.

Jellamine, April 8, 1799.

34

Taken up by the subscriber, in Clarke county, on Strode's creek, a bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, no brand perceptible, she has had the poll evil, has a small white spot on her withers, about fifteen years old, appraised to £10.

Thomas Goff.

November 27, 1798.

35

THIS is to forewarn all persons from crediting my wife Cary Henricks as I will not be answerable for her contracts.

Henry Henricks

April 15th, 1799.

36

To Let,

A small convenient

DWELLING-HOUSE

WITH other necessary houses, and a very airy, healthy part of the town. For terms apply to the printer hereof.

Lexington, March 18th, 1799.

37

GEORGE YOUNG,
JAMES FLEMING,
12 And SHOE
SOOT & TURERS,
MANUFACTORY.



AT their Boot and Shoe MANUFACTORY, on Water street, opposite Mr. Brent's tavern, and next door to Mrs. Thomas's Lexington, take this method of informing the public, that they carry on the above business in an extensive manner, and on the most moderate terms. They have on hand a quantity of Calfkins and Boot legs, brought from the Atlantic states, gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor them with their custom shall be served on the shortest notice.

February 14th, 1799.

38

NOTICE,

ALL persons are cautioned not to take an affignment on an order drawn some time in July, or August, or September, 1797, by Peter Crouse of Lexington, for the sum of £51 2s 6d, received by the subscriber, as the said Crouse gave him notice not to pay it but for the sum of £41 4s 6d which has been paid by the subscriber in the course of the year 1797, to the bearer of the said order, as per receipt of several sums of cheamount of £51 8s 7d.

P. D. ROBERT

January 23d, 1799.

39

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

At the market house in the town of Frankfort, on the 15th day of May next,

The following Lands :

FIVE hundred acres, being the half of 1000 acres entered the 10th day of October 1783, in the name of John May, in the forks of Licking, including the confluence of Hington's and the main fork.

250 do. the half of 500 acres, entered June 1, 1782, on the Rolling fork, including the mouth of Case run.

50 do. the half one hundred acres, entered July 12, 1781, on Long Lick creek.

200 do. the half of 400 acres, entered April 1781, on Salt river, joining Tish.

50 do. the half of 100 acres, entered February 27, 1781, on Otter creek, a mill seat.

20 do. the half of 100 acres, entered April, 1781, adjoining the above.

137 1/2 do. the half of 2 entries of 75 acres, made Sept. 14, 1782, on Otter creek, a mill seat.

138 1/2 do. part of an entry of 432 1/3 acres, made March 1, 1781, adjoining Salt lick on Sandy.

30 do. part of an entry of 200 acres, made February 17, 1783, on both sides the French fork near Bardstown. The whole of the above in the name of John May.

200 do. entered May 1, 1783, in the name of George May, on Otter creek, adjoining and above John May's entry on a mill seat.

22 1/2 do. part of 60 acres, entered March 16, 1781, for George May, Salt rock.

15 do. part of 40, entered March 16, 1781, for George May, Salt lick, Sandy.

250 do. part of 1000 acres, entered March 28, 1783, in the name of Wm. May, adjoining his 500 acres in the Dry valley.

13 do. part of 1000 acres, entered the 11th of October 1783, for William May, on the Beach fork, Clover Creek creek.

935 do. part of 1000 acres, granted to Geo. Lewis, on Big Sandy.

The title of

Geo. May & Rich. Bibb

only, to the above lands, will be sold.

April 9, 1799.

40

FOR SALE, THREE PAIR OF French-Bur Mill Stones.

WELL cleared Merchantable Hemp, To

bezzo or Superfine flour, will be received in payment.

THOMAS HART.

10 January, 1799.

N. B. A quantity of HEMP is wasting, for

which, Nails, Iron or any kind of Merchandise,

will be given—or Cash, payable in six months

from the delivery.

CASE & MERCHANTIZE

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR

TO TOBACCO.

27 those indebted to him are requested to make

immediate payment.

JAMES WEBR.

December 24th, 1798.

41

C. F. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Late of the Indian town, from the

North-Western Territory of the United

States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public,

that he has been regularly

employed to the art of Physic and Surgery,

studied three and an half years

with doctor Laurence, V. D. Veer, an

eminent practitioner, and late president

of the medical society of the

state of New-Jersey;

attended doctor William Shippen's lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery, in the

city of Philadelphia—received a li-

cense to practice as a physician and

surgeon throughout the state of New-

Jersey, 1st of August, 1785, from the

honorable David Brearley and Isaac

Smith, two of the judges of the fu-

ture court of the state of New-Jersey,

agreeable to an act passed 25th

November, 1783, by the council and

general assembly of that state, for regu-

lating the practice of physic and

surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled

through twenty-two different tribes

of Indians, among whom he has resi-

denced nearly four years, and made it

his constant study to investigate and

find the virtues of all kinds of

herbs, roots, plants and simples, used

by them in the curing of diseases;

by which means he has made a num-

ber of valuable discoveries in the

healing art, and now (with the

blessing of God) cures and gives re-

lief in most diseases incident to the

human body—viz. Fevers, inflamm-

ations, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes,

fluxes, cramps, convulsions, fits, head-ach-

es, sore-eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds,

coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of

blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion,

night fits, inward debilities, low spirits, vapours in men, hiccups in

women, difficulty of making water,

bloody urine, coistiveness and rheumatism,

effectually destroys worms,

cures fits and wandering pains arising

in different parts of the body, the ef-

fects of the improper use of mercury,

green wounds, old sores, ulcers,

burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in

children, piles and fistulas, the whites in

men, and all femal weaknesses in both sexes;

the bite of the viper, rattlesnake, and all venomous bites

effectually cured.

The many cures performed within

four years past, will fully ap-

pear (to any gentleman who will

please to call upon him, being too

lengthy for this paper) by papers and

vouchers of cures performed, now in

his hands, properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied,

flatters himself is sufficient to con-

vince the public that he has been

successful in curing diseases, and that

this is not intended as an imposition

upon mankind.

A TAN-YARD.

THE subscribers have opened a

Tan-Yard, in the town of Ver-

gilines, which they are determined to

carry on in the best manner possible.

Cattle, Merchandise, or Saddlery, will

be given for all kinds of tides.—

They will also hide to be tanned on

the shores. Those who will be fa-

vorable to them with their cus-

tom, may depend on being satisfied.

S. WILKINS,

W. M. REID,

Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799.

42

THOMAS R. REID,

COPPER & TIN SMITH;

INFORMS his friends and the public,

that he carries on the above busi-

ness opposite Mr. Bradfords Printing-

Office, on Main street; where he will

be happy to serve any person who will

please to favor him with their cus-

tom.

Lexington, January 7, 1799.

* An active lad, of about four-

teen years of age, and of good char-

acter, will be taken apprentice,

No SOUTHERN MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

Laws of the United States,

Pasled at the third session of the fifth

congress of the United States; be-

gun and held at the city of Phila-

delphia, in the state of Pennsylvania,

on Monday, the third of December,

one thousand seven hundred and

ninety-eight.

1. An act for the punishment of cer-

tain crimes therein specified.

2. An act respecting balances re-

ported against certain states, by the

commissioners appointed to settle the

accounts between the United States and

the several states.

3. An act to alter the Stamp duties

imposed upon foreign bills of ex-

change and bills of lading, by an act, entitled

"an act laying duties upon stamped

vellum, parchment and paper;" and

thereto, to amend the same.

4. An act for the relief of Jonathan

Haskill.

5. An act to authorize the reimbursement

of monies expended in rendering

aid to sick and destitute American

seamen in foreign countries.

6. An act for the relief of Gazam,

Taylor and Jones, and of Samuel

Watt of the city of Philadelphia.

7. An act appropriating a certain

sum of money to defray the expence

of holding a treaty with the Indians.

8. An act appropriating a sum of

money to defray the expences of

holding a fair in the city of Lexing-

ton.

9. An act fixing the pay of the cap-

tains, officers and soldiers in the

army of the United States.

10. An act altering the time of hold-

ing the district court in Vermont.

11. An act concerning French ci-

ties that have been or may be cap-

tured and brought into the U. States.

12. An act giving eventual authority

to the president of the United

States to augment the army.

13. An act to provide for the secu-

rity of buildings in certain cases.

14. An act to augment the salaries

of the officers therein mentioned.

15. An act to regulate the medical

establishment.

16. An act to grant an additional

compensation for the year 1799, to

certain officers of the Senate and house

of representatives of the United States.

17. An act for the government of

the navy of the United States.

18. An act to establish the compen-

sation of the officers employed in the

collection of the duties on imports and

tonnage, and for other purposes.

19. An act authorizing an augmentation

of the marine corps.

20. An act to erect a beacon on Bon

island.

21. An act to regulate and fix the

compensation of clerks.

22. An act to establish the post-office

of the United States.

23. An act to amend the act, entitl-

ed "an act regulating the grants of

land appropriated for military ser-

vices, and for the society of United Bre-

thren, for propagating the gospel a-

mong the Heathen."

24. An act making appropriations

for the support of government for the

year 1799.

25. An act to regulate trade and in-

tercourse with the Indian tribes, and

to preserve peace on the frontier.

26. An act in addition to an act for

the more general promulgation of the

laws.

27. An act authorizing the president

of the United States to sell certain va-

cances in the army or navy.

28. An act making additional ap-

propriations for the year 1799.

29. An act vesting the power of re-

taliation in the president in certain

cases.

30. An act respecting the distillers

of Geneva.

31. An act for the relief and sup-

port of American seamen.

32. An act to alter and discontinue

certain post roads, and establishing oth-

er roads.

33. An act for the better organizing

of the troops of the United States.

34. An act authorizing the sale of

lands between the Great and Little ri-

verses Miami, in the United States terri-

tory, N. W. of the river Ohio, and for

giving pre-emption to certain persons.

35. An act for the relief of Comfort

Sands and others.

36. An act to establish the salary of

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

HONOR.

WHEN stranded on some desert coast,
Where hungry Tygers roar,
The falor hopes, the all is lost,
To reach his native shore.

The captive, in some prison dreary,
Oppress'd with grief and pain,
Still fondly hopes, the coming year,
His freedom to obtain.

The lover, wrtched and forlorn,
Who now dejected roves,
Yet hopes on some auspicious morn,
To gain the maid he loves.

Thus Hope, tho life, enchanting power!
Enlivens every breast;
And e'en in death's terrific hour,
Beguiles the soul to rest.

A N E C D O T E .

When the news of the taking of Malta, by Bonaparte, was known at London, a classical lady wrote to a political friend at Chelmsford, to the following effect:—My dear, I have just time to inform you, that wife has arrived, that Bonaparte has taken Malta, and all its Knights.

10 A Valuable Mill Seat
FOR SALE,

TOGETHER with fifty acres of LAND, lying on Silver Creek in Madison county. The land is situated on the junction of Thirteen fork with the main creek six miles from the Kentucky river—half a mile above the mill lately built by R. & G. Smart—there is ten feet of dead fall, & a good situation for a dam, by which the fall may be increased to 16 or 18 feet—the title indispensible. The above is a valuable object for any person or persons inclining the export business, as there is sufficient water to drive two pairs of stones, during the greatest drought in Summer. There is likewise an excellent seat for a DISMILLERY, with overhead water—a house built for that purpose, thirty feet by twenty. Excellent stone for building, without quarrying. For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM TOD.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1799.
N. B. He has also for sale, THREE LOTS in Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky, No. 199, 200, and 201.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he will keep constantly on hand, excellent lime, at his lime house, about half a mile from Lexington, as col. Patterson's quarry at 10d half penny per bushel, giving ten bushels for every hundred fold; he will have two or three thousand bushels ready by the last of April; he has now on hand five hundred bushels of excellent lime, for which he will take 6d per bushel giving the above allowance—No lime delivered without an order.

He also informs the public that he will carry on the well digging business, as usual, his prices are 2d and 6d per foot, through earth, if a cavity, or as far as a cavity extends in a rock, 6d per foot, 15d per foot for the first three feet after, and 18d per foot as far as the well is continued, 2d per foot for walling, boarding, laborers, powder, smiths work, &c. found by the owner of the well.

J. R. SHAW.

Patterson's quarry near Lexington, February 18th, 1799. tip/s

Notice,

THAT col. John Holder, of Clarke county, has conveyed to the subscriber, all his estate real and personal, of whatever description, in trust for paying his debts, and complying with his wishes, to the best of his knowledge, who have no demands upon the said holder, requested to make them known to John Patrick, at Richmond, Middlesex county, who is properly authorized by the Trustees to affix and ligature the same, and to make such arrangement for payment as the situation of the estate will permit.

Those who may be indebted to the said holder are likewise requested to pay to the said Patrick, their respective debts, as no indulgence can hereafter be given.

JAMES FRENCH,
JOHN PATRICK,
RICH'D CALLAWAY.

Madison, March 2d, 1799.

6v

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Bourbon county, on Sioner, near Hatcher's mill, a bay mare, fourteen hands high, between seven and eight years old, branded on the off shoulder and buttocks, natural trotter, and is with foal, appraised to 12l. Also, a two year old foal horse colt, thirteen hands three inches high, his near hind foot white, a star on his forehead, natural trotter, not branded, appraised to 9l.

William Forman.

January 15, 1799.

Treasury Department, March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

BY SUAORITY to the act of congress passed on the 11th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and nineteen, for the regulation of the grants of land appropriated for military services, and to the Society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathens; and the act supplementary to the said recited act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, to wit:

1. That the tract of land hereinafter described, namely, "beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges; thence due west to the Main branch of the Sciota river; thence up the Main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same; thence along the Indian boundary line to the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum river, at the crossing place above fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning,"¹ has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships, and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the register of the treasury and surveyor general, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

2. That the holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present to the collector of the revenue of the treasury, at some time prior to the eighth day of February, in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered. No register will however be made for any less quantity than a quarter township or four thousand acres.

3. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented & registered, in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

4. The holders of registered warrants shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1799, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, appear in writing at the office of the collector of the treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and each of the said holders as shall designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

5. The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships, or tracts of 4000 acres each; shall at any time Monday the 17th day of Feb, 1800 and prior to the 1st day of January, 1801, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor, as any tract or tracts of land not before located.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall be registered and located before the first day of Jan, 1802, are by the supplementary act of congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, March 5th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT by an act of congress passed the 29th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act passed on the fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven, intituled "an act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

1. The stamp duties heretofore imposed upon foreign bills of exchange, and bills of lading, are to cease and determine, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand, seven hundred and fifty-nine.

2. The several stamp duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand, seven hundred and fifty-nine.

3. Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country, 20 cents.

Any note or bill of lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandise to be exported, from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same, 4 cents.

If remitted to the United States to any foreign port or place, 12 cents.

Any policy of insurance, or instrument in the nature thereof, other than those heretofore specified in the above recited act, when the sum insured shall not exceed five hundred dollars, 25 cents.

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, 1 dollar.

And the said rates are chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange and bill of lading, without respect to the number contained in each set.

3. Bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty, are exempt from the payment of stamp duties.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WANTED,
18 A quantity of good clean

ASHES,

Delivered at Mr. A. F. Saugrain's, Lexington.

JAMES McCOUN.

Take Notice,

THAT I HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL VALUABLE

TRACTS OF LAND,

WHICH I will sell low for Cash, to wit:—two tracts, one improved, near the Kentucky, within one and two miles of Warwick, the half of one thousand acres of prime land, on the waters of Floyd's, within five or six miles of Bullitt's and Miami's Licks—1500 acres of Salt river, near Maffet's, 1000 acres military land, North West of the Ohio river, twelve miles below Limehouse, which from the late discovery of an old furnace, has salt water on

it.

John Edwards, Bourbon.

TO SELL OR RENT,
THAT Brick house on Short

street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and nearly opposite the market, house Lexington. For terms apply to

William Ross.

April 9, 1799.

NICHOLAS

BOOT AND

MANUFAC-

14 BRIGHT,

SHOE

TURER;



RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, on Cross street, two doors above Short street. He will take three or four apprentices, to the above business.

He has on hand a very handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes, which he will sell very low, wholesale or retail for cash.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof

JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Also a quantity of

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to

A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798.

I THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of Books, consisting of

Divinity, Law, History, School, Medic, Copper-plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold for Cash.

* All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of next.—A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by WILL. LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

HENRY HYMAN,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, (FROM LONDON.)

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the

public, that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Great Britain, that he has opened a shop in Lexington, in the house of Messrs. Robert and Andrew Porter, where he intends working in the above lines, in all the branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reasonable terms.

Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

TO RENT,

Blanton, in Lexington, on Short

street, near the public square: it is

large, elegant and convenient, fit for the reception of a genteel family, with a kitchen, back yard, and other conveniences.

Also the house adjoining, lately occupied by Richard Coleman, as a public house, and is a very good stand for business; three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, kitchen, back yard, garden and stable,—possession given immediately. For terms apply to William Morris, in town.

WALKER BAYLOR.

January 25th, 1799.

LINCOLN, to wit:

February court of Quarter Sessions,

1799.

Samuel Park, complainant.

AGAINST

John Short, executor of Obadiah Short, deceased, and Mary Short, Hubbard Short, Rhoda Short, Beeky Short & Jackey Short, heirs of the said Obadiah Short, deceased, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his council, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of June court next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at Salt river meeting house from Friday immediately preceding divine service, and also a copy to be posted up, at the door of the court-house of Mercer county.

A Copy. Teft.

Tho. Allen, C. C. Q. S. M. C.

Public Notice,

THAT on the second Saturday in

May next, will be let to the lowest

bidding, the building of

A BRIDGE

across Hickman, on the Tate's creek

road, near Morrison's fulling mill; at

which time and place due attendance

will be given at ten o'clock, by

Bryant Ferguson, J.

Walter Carr, S.

Hez. Harrison, S.

April 16, 1799.

2

Count.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned

A against taking an affigment on a note given by me to Bartlett Brundage, for the payment of six pounds,

payable about June last, as I am de-

determined not to pay it unless compelled

by law; I having failed to com-

ply with his engagements with me,

and in consequence of which the above

note was given.

DAVID HAGANS.

April 13, 1799.

32.

A copy. Teft,

Willis Green, C. L. C. Q. S.